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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE  
9 COMMISSION,

10 Plaintiff,  
11 vs.

12 MATTHEW WADE BEASLEY; BEASLEY  
13 LAW GROUP PC; JEFFREY J. JUDD;  
14 CHRISTOPHER R. HUMPHRIES; J&J  
15 CONSULTING SERVICES, INC., an Alaska  
16 Corporation; J&J CONSULTING  
17 SERVICES, INC., a Nevada Corporation; J  
18 AND J PURCHASING LLC; SHANE M.  
19 JAGER; JASON M. JONGEWARD; DENNY  
20 SEYBERT; and ROLAND TANNER;

21 Defendants,

22 THE JUDD IRREVOCABLE TRUST; PAJ  
23 CONSULTING INC; BJ HOLDINGS LLC;  
24 STIRLING CONSULTING, L.L.C.; CJ  
25 INVESTMENTS, LLC; JL2  
26 INVESTMENTS, LLC; ROCKING HORSE  
27 PROPERTIES, LLC; TRIPLE THREAT  
BASKETBALL, LLC; ACAC LLC;  
ANTHONY MICHAEL ALBERTO, JR.; and  
MONTY CREW LLC;

Relief Defendants.

Case No.: 2:22-cv-00612

**PLAINTIFF SECURITIES AND  
EXCHANGE COMMISSION'S EX  
PARTE APPLICATION FOR ENTRY  
OF TEMPORARY RESTRAINING  
ORDER AND ORDERS: (1) FREEZING  
ASSETS; (2) REQUIRING  
ACCOUNTINGS; (3) PROHIBITING  
THE DESTRUCTION OF  
DOCUMENTS; (4) GRANTING  
EXPEDITED DISCOVERY; AND (5)  
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

1 Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) applies, pursuant to Federal  
2 Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b), for a Temporary Restraining Order prohibiting Defendants  
3 Matthew Wade Beasley, Christopher Ronn Humphries, Shane Michael Jager, Jason Myers  
4 Jongeward, Jeffrey Jason Judd, Denny Seybert, Roland Tanner, Beasley Law Group PC, J&J  
5 Consulting Services, Inc. (Alaska), J&J Consulting Services, Inc. (Nevada), and J and J  
6 Purchasing LLC (collectively, “Defendants”) from committing violations of the antifraud and  
7 registration provisions of the federal securities laws or soliciting additional investors into  
8 Defendants’ fraudulent scheme, and for orders freezing Defendants’ and Relief Defendants’  
9 assets, requiring accountings, prohibiting the destruction of documents, and granting expedited  
10 discovery, and requiring Defendants to show cause why the Court should not issue a preliminary  
11 injunction in the matter. This Application is based on the SEC’s Complaint, as well as its  
12 accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, its supporting declarations and exhibits,  
13 and any such other evidence and argument as the Court may receive and permit.

14 **I. BASIS FOR WAIVER OF NOTICE UNDER RULE 65(b)**

15 Counsel for the SEC has not advised Defendants or Relief Defendants of the date, time,  
16 or substance of its Application, and the SEC applies for emergency injunctive relief on an *ex*  
17 *parte* basis. As supported by the accompanying Rule 65(b) Certification of Tracy S. Combs  
18 (attached hereto as Exhibit A), waiver of notice to Defendants and Relief Defendants is  
19 appropriate, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b) and Local Rule 7-2(b), because  
20 the specific facts set forth in the evidence submitted with the Application establish that  
21 immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result if Defendants and Relief  
22 Defendants are notified of the SEC’s Application prior to it being heard. This is true because  
23 Defendants have engaged and are continuing to engage in efforts to liquidate and dissipate  
24 investor funds.

25 As set forth in more detail in the SEC’s supporting Memorandum of Points and  
26 Authorities, and the supporting declarations and evidence, this case involves an offering fraud  
27 that one of Defendants, during a well-publicized standoff with the FBI on March 3, 2022,  
28 confessed was a “Ponzi scheme.” Bank records and witness testimony obtained in the SEC’s

1 investigation confirm that numerous investors have invested millions of dollars in Defendants' 2 "Purchase Agreement" investment scheme since it began in 2016, based on false and misleading 3 promises that their investments would generate annual returns of 50 percent from litigation 4 finance arrangements with attorneys and litigation plaintiffs around the country. In fact, as 5 Defendant Beasley confessed in March, and as is evidenced by bank records for Beasley's 6 attorney trust ("IOLTA") account and supporting declarations of the same attorneys purportedly 7 generating profits for the scheme, there was no network of attorneys or litigation plaintiffs 8 generating profits for investors, and investor money was spent making payments to earlier 9 investors and promoters, and supporting Defendants' lavish lifestyles (including purchases of 10 real estate, luxury vehicles, and a private jet).

11 Defendants' fraudulent scheme continues as Defendants have already attempted (and 12 continue to attempt) to dissipate investor assets. For example, shortly after the FBI standoff with 13 Beasley, Judd, another principal in the scheme, began attempting to sell off his numerous real 14 estate holdings. While Judd has represented (through counsel) that he is doing so in order to 15 preserve those assets for investors, there is no evidence to that effect. Likewise, the bank records 16 of Beasley's IOLTA account—which appears to be the primary hub for money invested into the 17 scheme—show that of the approximately \$490 million in funds flowing through the account 18 since 2016, only around \$4 million remain: making it essential that all available additional assets 19 controlled by Defendants and Relief Defendants be frozen to prevent any further dissipation of 20 any remaining investor funds.

21 If Defendants and Relief Defendants are given notice of the Application, it will only 22 further spur them to dissipate and misuse investor funds, potentially placing them beyond the 23 reach of the Court. The danger of asset dissipation and continuing unlawful conduct are each 24 independently accepted bases for granting a temporary restraining order without notice under 25 Rule 65(b). *See, e.g., SEC v. Schooler*, No. 12-CV-2164-LAB-JMA, 2012 WL 4049956, at \*2 26 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 13, 2012); *3BA Int'l LLC v. Lubahn*, No. C10-829RAJ, 2010 WL 2105129, at \*5 27 (W.D. Wash. May 20, 2010); *SEC v. Thomas*, No. 219CV01515APGVCF, 2020 WL 4251072, at 28 \*3 (D. Nev. June 11, 2020), *appeal dismissed sub nom., SEC v. Thomas*, No. 20-16549, 2020

1 WL 6588635 (9th Cir. Sept. 18, 2020) (refusing to modify preliminary injunction to unfreeze  
 2 assets where the SEC showed diversion of funds for personal use, noting that “[A]n individual  
 3 who diverts investor funds to personal use ‘is presumably more than capable of placing assets in  
 4 his personal possession beyond the reach of a judgment.’”) (citations omitted). The Court’s  
 5 immediate intervention thus would help prevent continued violations of the federal securities  
 6 laws and preserve the *status quo*. *See Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters &*  
 7 *Auto Truck Drivers*, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974) (purpose of a temporary restraining order is  
 8 “preserving the status quo and preventing irreparable harm just so long as is necessary to hold a  
 9 [preliminary injunction] hearing, and no longer”).

10 **II. RELIEF REQUESTED**

11 Because of the ongoing nature of this fraudulent scheme, including through the  
 12 dissipation of assets, the SEC seeks to temporarily enjoin Defendants from violating Section  
 13 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b); 17  
 14 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]; Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 [15 U.S.C. §§ 77q(a)]; Section  
 15 5(a) and (c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77e(a), (c)]; and Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange  
 16 Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)(1)]. In addition, the SEC requests a temporary injunctions prohibiting  
 17 Defendants from continuing to offer their “Purchase Agreement” securities and solicit investors  
 18 into that or any similar investment scheme. Because of the danger that Defendants and Relief  
 19 Defendants may further dissipate investor funds, the SEC also seeks to freeze the assets of each  
 20 of the Defendants and the Relief Defendants. The SEC also requests orders requiring  
 21 Defendants to provide accountings, prohibiting the destruction of documents, and granting  
 22 expedited discovery. Finally, the SEC requests an order to show cause why a preliminary  
 23 injunction should not be granted, as set forth in the proposed Order attached hereto as Exhibit B.

1 DATED this 13th day of April, 2022.  
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4 /s/ Tracy S. Combs  
5 Tracy S. Combs  
6 Casey R. Fronk  
7 Attorney for Plaintiff  
8 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
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